arrangements during such festivals. On 1.10.2008, another advisory has been issued to all States/UTs suggesting measures such as allowing manageable number of persons to visit the temple/shrine at a particular time; proper access control procedure/ system at every entry/exit point; establishing sound alert system; regular training of staff in evacuation procedures; etc. to avoid recurrence of incidents of stampede in future.

(d) Does not arise.

Lack of IT Technology for fighting cyber crimes

559. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that security forces are lacking in IT technology and are inadequate in dealing with cyber crimes;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government; and

(c) the details of fiscal allocation for application of IT technologies to strengthen internal security forces and police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The Government has been making efforts for the modernization, and strengthening the capabilities of the Central Security. Forces and intelligence agencies, as well as the State Police under the Scheme for modernization of State Police Forces (MPF). These, *inter alia*, include measures to strengthen the capabilities with regard to cyber crimes and the use of cyber space for crimes, through different types of equipment and gadgetary, training, etc. It has also been decided recently to establish a Research and Technology central in the intelligence set up with a view to continuously study development in the sphere of technology and tacked, etc., and evolve counter measures to deal with various kinds of crimes including cyber crimes.

(c) Apart from general emphasis on increased use of IT technologies by the security agencies, it has been decided to launch a separate scheme, namely Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System, for which an outlay of Rs. 2,000 crores has been provided in the 11th Plan, which envisages computerization of Police operations from the Police Station level upwards, lateral and hierarchical networking, and creation of various types of databases at the local, State and national levels which *inter alia*, would assist in more effective tracking of criminals and control of crimes.

Shortage of police personnel for tackling terror and crime

560. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police are understaffed to meet the challenge of tackling terror and crime;

(b) whether there are more than 1.3 lakhs vacancies in the Central and State police force;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Police to people ratio in our country is much lower as there is 143 policemen per lakh of population in our country which is well below the UN-mandated minimum norm of 222 police personnel for every one lakh people; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen our police force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per information furnished by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), the sanctioned/actual strength of State Police as on 1.1.2007 is given in the statement (*See* below). The sanctioned and actual strength of Central Police Forces (including Railway Protection Force) as on 1.1.2007 is 7,98,530 and 7,27,509 respectively.

(d) As per information furnished by BPR&D, the sanctioned and actual total police per one lakh population (police-population) at all-India level is 145.25 and 117.09, respectively, as on 1.1.2007.

(e) As 'Police' and 'Law & Order' are State subjects as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the States are competent to raise police force as per their law & order, internal security and allied requirements. However, the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments in modernizing their police forces in terms of infrastructure, to meet challenges to internal security, effectively, and to reduce their dependence on Central Police Forces.

Statement

Sanctioned and actual strength of total police force (Civil Police + Armed Police)

Sl No.	States/UTs	Total	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92,106	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,108	5,239
3.	Assam	55,954	46,541
4.	Bihar	74,188	52,075
5.	Chhattisgarh	36,987	25,412
6.	Goa	4,540	4,178
7.	Gujarat	72,723	53,451
8.	Haryana	52,109	50,524
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14,722	12,033
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	68,125	NR

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand	51,081	40,663
12.	Karnataka	76,997	57,509
13.	Kerala	43,111	39,022
14.	Madhya Pradesh	76,365	NR
15.	Maharashtra*	182,195	NR
16.	Manipur	16,771	13,339
17.	Meghalaya	9,347	8,550
18.	Mizoram	7,874	7,233
19.	Nagaland	31,407	31,305
20.	Orissa	45,156	38,752
21.	Punjab	71,859	63,641
22.	Rajasthan	71,664	51,051
23.	Sikkim	3,552	2,854
24.	Tamil Nadu*	98,683	NR
25.	Tripura	25,504	19,367
26.	Uttar Pradesh	166,126	150,134
27.	Uttarakhand	20,896	14,591
28.	West Bengal	82,593	65,944
29.	A & N Islands	2,901	2,750
30.	Chandigarh	4,628	4,395
31.	D & N Haveli	208	185
32.	Daman & Diu	246	226
33.	Delhi	62,420	66,275
34.	Lakshadweep	349	302
35.	Pondicherry*	3,246	NR
	ALL INDIA	1,632,651	927,541**

* As on 1.1.2006

NR - Data not received

** All India total of Actual excludes the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.